



# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

### Asia & Pacific

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#### JAPAN

Suzuki Discusses Textbook Issue at Press Conference	C 1
Agreement With PRC on Fiscal 1982 Loans Reached	C 1
Suzuki Meets With UN Secretary General	C 1
Suzuki Rejects Watanabe Resignation Offer	C 2
Industrial Output Declines Again in Second Quarter	C 3
Toshiba Produces Commercially Viable LSI Chip	C 3

#### NORTH KOREA

VRPR Belittles Remarks by Chon on African Tour	D 1
VRPR: Chon Crushes Another Assassination Attempt	D 2
'Oppression' of South Korean Students Denounced	D 2
[NODONG SINMUN 24 Aug]	
VRPR: Anti-U.S. Leaflets Scattered Around SNU	D 3
Pak Song-chol Receives PRC Journalists 20 Aug	D 4
Journalists Depart	D 4
Iranian Industry Minister Nabavi Concludes Visit	D 4
Talks With Trade Minister [Tehran]	D 4
IRNA Report on Visit	D 5
Farewell Banquet	D 5
Trade Agreement Signed	D 5
Minister's Departure	D 6
NODONG SINMUN Views Revolutionization of Society [21 Aug]	D 6
Reclamation Success Credited to Kim Chong-il	D 11

#### SOUTH KOREA

UNC Returns North Korean Body at MAC Meeting	E 1
Government Officials Not To Meet LDP Envoys	E 1
[CHOSON ILBO 24 Aug]	
Further on Envoys' Visit	E 1
Exports to 'Major' Trading Partners Decrease	E 2
Official Says Government To Increase Use of Coal	E 2

#### KAMPUCHEA

Law on Complaints, Denunciations Announced	H 1
Say Phuthang-Led Delegation Returns From SRV	H 5
Hong Ha-Led NHAN DAN Delegation Arrives 19 Aug	H 5
Received by Men Saman	H 5
Cooperation Agreement Signed	H 6
Departs 21 Aug	H 6
VODK: SRV Sends Reinforcements to Kampot Position	H 6

#### LAOS

Leaders' Message Greeted Romanian National Day	I 1
SRV Justice Ministry Delegation Departs 19 Aug	I 1
Public Warned About Possibility of Floods	I 1

## THAILAND

Athit Says Fighting in Kampuchea 'Escalates'	J 1
[NATION REVIEW 23 Aug]	
Villagers Evacuated From Border [NATION REVIEW 22 Aug]	J 1
Khmer Rouge Deserters Join Sihanouk Forces	J 1
[BANGKOK POST 24 Aug]	
USSR Said Considering Cutback in Aid to SRV	J 2
BANGKOK POST Scores VNA Rebuttal of Thai Protest [24 Aug]	J 2
Police Arrest 'Insurgent Leader' 22 August	J 3
[BANGKOK POST 23 Aug]	

## VIETNAM

Pham Van Dong Meets Former South Revolutionaries	K 1
Meets HCM City Intelligentsia	K 1
Friendship Group With Afghanistan Established	K 3
Youth Union Gathering Marks August Revolution	K 3

## PHILIPPINES

Military Authorities File Charges Against Olalia	P 1
Libya's At-Talhi Arrives for Good-Will Visit	P 1
Honored at Luncheon	P 1
Libyan Ambassador Comments on Mindanao Problem	P 1

SUZUKI DISCUSSES TEXTBOOK ISSUE AT PRESS CONFERENCE

OW231021 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Aug 23, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Monday the current textbook dispute involving Japan and China will be settled "without fail" before his scheduled visit to Beijing late next month. "We are now making efforts to settle (the diplomatic row) in a way satisfactory to both our parties," Suzuki said at a press conference.

Asked if the government will comply with the Chinese request, Suzuki said: "We have been exerting our utmost efforts to make the textbook descriptions better and more appropriate." "We'll take concrete action without delay," he added. "We'll achieve a settlement (of the dispute) without fail before my visit to China."

Suzuki also said at the nationally-televised news conference: "I'm prepared to make my own political judgement (to settle the controversy) if asked by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa." Miyazawa, a former foreign minister, has been in charge of crisis management to defuse the five-week old dispute.

Suzuki's remarks coincided with an editorial in the English-language newspaper CHINA DAILY which urged Japanese leaders to take swift action concerning the textbook dispute.

On other major issues raised during the 60-minute press conference, Suzuki said:

-- He will stick to his strategy of "going natural" in connection with the scheduled LDP presidential election in November. He is expected to seek reelection as top LDP executive for another two years.

-- The current state of the national budget is "very severe," referring to a yen 2.88 trillion (dollar 11.3 billion) tax revenue shortfall, produced in fiscal 1981.

-- His pledge to draw up a national budget without deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1984 is still alive.

The press conference was held to review the Diet session which ended Saturday.

AGREEMENT WITH PRC ON FISCAL 1982 LOANS REACHED

OW231033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0926 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 23, KYODO -- Japan and China reached agreement Monday -- a day ahead of schedule -- on Japanese Government loans of up to yen 65 billion (dollar 255 million) for fiscal 1982, official sources said.

Yen 45 billion will be provided for three port and railway construction projects and yen 28 billion will be in commodity loans, they said. Interest is set at 3 percent per annum and repayment is over 30 years, including a 10-year deferment.

The working-level talks scheduled for Monday and Tuesday at the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo came to an end early when Chinese officials accepted Japan's offer. Japan provided China with government loans of about yen 60 billion last year.

SUZUKI MEETS WITH UN SECRETARY GENERAL

OW240737 Tokyo KYODO in English 0635 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 24, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Tuesday his government will consider supplying necessary equipment and personnel to U.N. peace-keeping forces to help strengthen the world body's function. Japanese officials told reporters Suzuki made the statement during a 90-minute meeting with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Suzuki said Japan has been financially helping the United Nations thus far but added: "Consideration will be given to supply equipment and personnel (for U.N. forces) within the framework of the Constitution."

The U.N. chief arrived from China Monday for a six-day official visit to Japan which includes an audience of Emperor Hirohito and a visit to the A-bombed city of Hiroshima in western Japan.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi in June told the Upper House Budget Committee amendment of the self-defense law might be needed as dispatch of Japanese defense personnel abroad is now prohibited.

After the Suzuki-De Cuellar meeting, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa told reporters dispatch of such personnel is a future problem, indicating the government eventually has to consider the dispatch for closer cooperation with U.N. peace-keeping activities. He said the government was considering supplying military equipment like trucks and jeeps.

Suzuki first made the proposal for strengthening the U.N. peace-keeping functions at the second special General Assembly meeting on disarmament in New York in June.

The officials quoted Suzuki as urging Perez de Cuellar Tuesday to take necessary steps to check the abuse of the veto by permanent members of the Security Council and further strengthen the secretary general's function to mediate conflicts. Suzuki also proposed to the U.N. secretary general a plan to display important documents concerning the 1945 atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the United Nations, officials said. He also expressed his desire that the huge amount of funds developing countries now spend on arms should instead be used to stabilize the livelihood of their people.

The Peruvian secretary general was reported to have expressed the hope relations between the secretary general and the permanent members of the Security Council could be improved in order to prevent abuses of their veto power. He also proposed that member nations should submit to the secretary general bank "powers of attorney" in order to give him more authority in U.N. operations.

Suzuki briefed the secretary general on the Japanese Government's role to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem, and Perez de Cuellar expressed his appreciation of these efforts.

Perez de Cuellar conferred with Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the House of Representatives, and met briefly with Masatoshi Tokunaga, president of the House of Councillors, in the Diet Tuesday afternoon.

In a 15-minute meeting with Fukuda, the Peruvian secretary general said Japan has made a great contribution to the U.N. operation in political, economic and social affairs. He also appreciated the key roles Japan has taken for maintaining global peace, an essential U.N. mission.

Perez de Cuellar will go to Nasu in Tochigi Prefecture Wednesday afternoon to pay a courtesy call on Emperor Hirohito at the imperial villa there. The emperor has been staying at the villa north of Tokyo since August 13 recuperating from an illness.

#### SUZUKI REJECTS WATANABE RESIGNATION OFFER

OW231146 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 23, KYODO -- Finance Minister Michio Watanabe offered to resign from the Cabinet to take responsibility for the huge revenue shortfall in the fiscal 1981 budget, but Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki dissuaded the popular minister from doing so. Following his meeting with Suzuki Monday evening, Watanabe said at a press conference he would do his utmost to carry out his official duties.



The finance minister expressed his desire to resign in order to fulfill a promise. Earlier this year, Watanabe declared he would resign if a revenue shortfall should arise when he was criticized by opposition party members for his over-estimation of tax revenue for fiscal 1981. The 1981 fiscal budget has a revenue shortfall amounting to yen 2.49 trillion (approximately dollar 9.78 billion).

The prime minister in answer to questions from the press, explained the circumstances in which Watanabe informed him of his desire to resign but Suzuki dissuaded him, telling him that it was not proper for the finance minister to resign when he is faced with the very important task of rehabilitating the deficit-ridden national finances.

#### INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT DECLINES AGAIN IN SECOND QUARTER

OW201241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0714 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 20, KYODO -- Japan's industrial output in the second quarter of this year dropped for the second consecutive quarterly loss due to a decline of exports, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported Friday.

The main indicator of the nation's production at mines and factories fell 1.6 percent in the April-June period from a year before to 146.8 against the 1975 base figure of 100 following a 1 percent decrease in the January-March period. The second quarterly decline occurred, a ministry official said, despite a 2.4 percent increase (revised) in industrial output in June after two straight monthly drops in April and May from the year ago level. The official said the second consecutive quarterly loss, the first since the third quarter of 1975, reflected the stagnant state of processing and assembly industries some 40 percent of whose output is exported.

Private plant and equipment investment notably by Japan's medium and small enterprises was also on the wane, contributing to the quarterly drop in the nation's output, the ministry official added. Shipments in the second quarter suffered a 1.6 percent decrease from a year before to 138.3 in spite of a 2.3 percent rise (revised) in June, the last month for which latest information on Japan's industrial output was available. A drop in exports of key money earners such as video tape-recorders and semiconductors, coupled with export self-restraint and the global recession, was chiefly responsible for the shipment decrease, according to MITI officials. Inventories in the second quarter stood at 118, up 1.5 percent from the corresponding quarter of last year as the ministry revised in a final report the June inventories from a 0.1 percent increase to unchanged from May.

#### TOSHIBA PRODUCES COMMERCIALY VIABLE LSI CHIP

OW231039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 23, KYODO -- Toshiba Corp. has come up with what it claims to be the world's first prototype of a commercially viable large-scale integration (LSI) chip based on a compound of gallium and arsenic, it was announced Monday. Toshiba said it will be able to mass produce the new LSI chip -- replacing the conventional silicon semiconductor -- three to four years later after some technical improvements such as enhancing the degree of integration are completed. The company succeeded in burying resistors and other circuit elements into a gallium-arsenic base material with the aid of platina, a technical breakthrough no other manufacturer has yet achieved, a company spokesman said.

The new chip, of a gate-array type, measures 4.5 by 4.3 millimeters, incorporating 2,400 elements. It has 500 gates (switches). The speed of transmitting information between gates is 80 picoseconds (one picosecond is a trillionth of a second), five times the maximum speed for conventional silicon semi-conductors, the spokesman said. The new chip consumes 0.2 milliwatts, about a tenth of the electricity required for silicon versions, he added. An LSI chip based on a gallium-arsenic compound is regarded as one of the "next-generation semiconductors" suitable for giant computers for scientific calculation and other special uses.

VR'R BELITTLES REMARKS BY CHON ON AFRICAN TOUR

SK240026 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Wherever he arrives on his tour of the African countries, Chon Tu-hwan tries to deceive public opinion at home and abroad and to conceal his pro-U.S. flunkeyist, traitorous crimes by raving about freedom, peace and prosperity -- all deceptive words.

On 22 August, arriving in Gabon after concluding his tour of Kenya and Nigeria, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has made such remarks once again. Here is an example:

Arriving in Gabon, Chon Tu-hwan unabashedly uttered such words as friendship with Africa, peace and freedom in his so-called reply speech. And in a speech made at the 23 August banquet, he babbled about such preposterous words as the North's guerrillas, acting as if he were hoping for peace. This is nothing but an act of a thief crying "Stop thief!" and the logic of an imposter who sticks to his own idea of confounding right and wrong.

As for the tour of Africa by Chon Tu-hwan, the U.S. stooge, it is part of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers against the struggle of the African masses being waged to liberate the African continent from aggression and [word indistinct] of imperialism, racism, colonialism and Zionism. In other words, Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Africa is nothing but the play of a puppet under the behind-the-scene control and at the orders of the United States. It is no secret the rulers of South Korea, offering this land as a military base to the United States, have actively responded to the U.S. ambition to achieve world domination.

Chon Tu-hwan is a U.S. stooge, traitor of the nation, war maniac and an enemy of the nonaligned peoples. The very fact that such a guy, appearing in the African Continent with his blood-stained feet and poking his nose here and there, raves about peace and friendship as he pleases is a challenge to the African masses who are struggling for independence, justice and peace and an intolerable mockery to the peace-loving peoples of the world.

It is abominable that Chon Tu-hwan, who is colluding with South Africa, Central America and the Zionists of Israel while sending armed forces to such countries as El Salvador and Israel, should rave about the North's guerrillas. What is more, Chon Tu-hwan, who is frenziedly preparing for a war of northward invasion while begging for a permanent presence of U.S. troops in South Korea, babbled about peace and prevention of disputes. This is detestable.

His babbling about the North's guerrillas is a fabricated falsity aimed at justifying his preparations for a war of northward invasion and a plot to fabricate two Koreas. His raving about friendship is nothing but a plot to divide and disintegrate the Nonaligned Movement and his babbling about peace is a trick designed to cover up his bellicose nature. Chon Tu-hwan is a bellicose element who is not entitled to talk about peace, friendship and independence. He is a colonial puppet and an international gangster.

Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the African countries is nothing but a pitiful last-ditch effort aimed at overcoming his troubling situation and the isolation facing him at home and abroad.

Through his visit to the African countries, which is being carried out in accordance with a U.S. imperialist scenario, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan is trying to cover up his nature as a colonial stooge serving the U.S. imperialist, manic fascist, dictatorial system, in order to win support for the 1988 Olympics in Seoul from these countries and in order to justify his maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and driving a wedge between the countries of the Nonaligned Movement so that it splits and disintegrates. But this is a foolish maneuver of a man who tries to shovel against the tide.

Our masses and the African peoples will never be deceived by Chon Tu-hwan's maneuvers and trickeries and will continue a more vigorous struggle until U.S. military occupation of South Korea comes to a halt and the flunkeyist and murderous nation-seller Chon Tu-hwan group is overthrown.

#### CHON CRUSHES ANOTHER ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

SK232301 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 Aug 82

["News for Soldiers" from the feature "Hour for the Armed Forces"]

[Text] In the midst of frequent assassination attempts on the life of Chon Tu-hwan, another shooting incident has taken place in recent days, attracting great attention from within and without.

According to military intelligence officials concerned, a group of army officials surrounding Kim Pok-tong, who have been expressing dissatisfaction over the discharge of Kim from the post of superintendent of the Korea Military Academy, reportedly hatched a plot to eliminate Chon Tu-hwan in a place in Seoul. Informed of this plot, Chon Tu-hwan reportedly mobilized soldiers attached to an army unit under the army security command and engaged the plotters in a long and fierce gunfight. This gunfight, according to army intelligence officials, took a heavy toll on both sides. Such gunfights, which have been taking place one after another in recent months, are interpreted as an indication that Chon Tu-hwan's days are numbered.

Voices denouncing Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Africa are also being heard even louder.

A Corporal Kim at (Ulji) unit said: With great fanfare, Chon Tu-hwan started his trip abroad. His trip abroad is the last-ditch effort of a colonial puppet. It has been an old-fashioned trick frequently employed by presidents of South Korea to make a trip abroad whenever they faced troubles at home and crises deepened. His current trip abroad is a part of his efforts to overcome the isolation facing him at home and abroad by winning popularity abroad. However, it will not work.

A Corporal Yi at (Paekma) unit said: Through his current visit to Africa, Chon Tu-hwan is trying to curb the North's growing influence in Africa and justify the two Koreas line by winning support for himself in the African countries. It is no accident that all soldiers are furious at his tour of the African countries.

#### 'OPPRESSION' OF SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS DENOUNCED

SK240253 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2325 GMT 23 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 August commentary: "Premeditated Political Repression"]

[Text] The campus oppression rackets by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are becoming more vicious every day. According to a report, the puppet clique, invoking the academic disciplinary act, expelled from schools and punished several thousand students of Yonsei University, Konkuk University and several other schools in recent years.

Reports say that the puppet clique's academic disciplinary act will be applied to all universities throughout South Korea. As they did whenever they punished the students, the puppets are attempting to make an excuse that the students were punished because of poor academic performance. This is nothing but a pretext to legalize the repression. The students, who were either expelled from schools or punished, are patriotic and conscientious students who demanded democratization of society and freedom on campus and who are discontented with outside forces' domination and interference.



The puppets' punishment of students is a heinous brigandish act to eradicate the movement of students and patriotic and democratic forces aspiring for anti-U.S. independence. How can the students, burning with ardent patriotism, idly look at the miserable situation in which national sovereignty, democratic freedom and human dignity are mercilessly trampled underfoot by the barbarous colonial terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique?

The South Korean students are well aware that as long as the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and Chon Tu-hwan's military fascist rule are left intact, democracy, freedom on campus and desire for the fatherland's reunification can never be achieved. Thus, they courageously rose up in the sacred struggle for anti-U.S. independence. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique -- out-and-out stooge of the U.S. imperialists -- is exceedingly fearful of this; its fear is the very reason why it is repressing the campus.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is staging an operation to eradicate the student movement. The sacred campuses have been reduced to a military camp where fascism is rampant. The puppets have placed guards at the front gates of all schools, installed television monitoring devices and high-fidelity wall snoopers in the key points within the campus and infiltrated intelligence agents onto the campus. Thus, they are watching every move of the students.

The puppets, fabricating reactionary education laws that restrict free political activities such as the college entrance examination system, the graduation quota system, the system of appointment of professors and so forth, have bound the students with these laws. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is scheming to prevent the students' anti-U.S. struggle for independence by placing the campus under fascist rule and by tying the hands of the students.

The current punishment of students is part of the premeditated oppressive measures. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is attempting to expel from school and eradicate the conscientious students on the pretext of poor academic performance and is attempting to block their anti-U.S. independence, democracy and national reunification struggles by threatening them. This is, however, a foolish act of those who are scared. Nothing can oppress the spirit for anti-U.S. independence and for antifascism struggle increasing among the students. The repression will do nothing but fan the flames.

VRPR: ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS SCATTERED AROUND SNU

SK200842 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Leaflets appealing for an anti-U.S. struggle for independence, which were scattered around the Seoul National University [SNU] have aroused sympathy from citizens as well as students.

The leaflets read: Fellow students: The students who have cried out against the United States and for independence are suffering in prison and are being expelled from the campus. The masses' outcry over democracy and the three rights of labor are demanding our valiant struggle. How can we hesitate under the situation in which the campus, existing for a academic study, has been reduced to a military barracks and our just struggle for independence and against the United States has been bayoneted? Aware that the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is the only path to survival, we fear nothing. Let us turn out to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Let us assemble and unite under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Let us drive Yankees out of this land, overthrow flunkeyist traitor Chon Tu-hwan and put an end to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.



PAK SONG-CHOL RECEIVES PRC JOURNALISTS 20 AUG

SK202222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 21 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol on August 20 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of Chinese pressmen headed by Zuo Moye, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Journalists Association.

Present on the occasion were Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, and Kang Tok-so, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Journalists Depart

SK220854 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 22 (KCNA) -- The delegation of Chinese pressmen headed by Zuo Moye, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Journalists Association, left for home on August 21 by train.

It was seen off at Pyongyang Railway Station by Kim Yong-hak, director of the Publishing House of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union; Kim Chong-hwan, editor-in-chief of PYONGYANG SINMUN; Kang Tok-so, vice chairman of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK; and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim He Zhangming hosted a reception at his embassy on the evening of August 19 upon the conclusion of the delegation's Korean visit.

Head of the delegation Zuo Moye and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, spoke at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and inspected the Korean Revolution Museum, factories, cooperative farms, educational institutions and other places of Pyongyang and local areas and toured Panmunjon.

IRANIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER NABAVI CONCLUDES VISITTalks With Trade Minister

LD191754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Mr Behzad Nabavi, who is visting North Korea, at the head of an economic and technical delegation, today met and conferred with that country's foreign trade minister. During this meeting they discussed expansion of trade relations and the Islamic Republic's requirements in essential commodities and capital goods. It was agreed that the Government of North Korea should carry out the necessary cooperation in this field in order to supply Iran's requirements.

Mr Mohsen Nurbakhsh, the governor of our country's Central Bank, accompanied a member of the Iranian delegation, also met with the governor of the North Korean foreign trade bank today. During this meeting, they held talks on economic, banking and trade relations between the two countries. They also discussed North Korea's membership of the barter union.

It is worth mentioning that Iran is one of the main members of the barter union and managing directors of this union are chosen with Iran's proposal and its administrative affairs and development are under the supervision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

#### IRNA Report on Visit

LD211842 Tehran IRNA in English 1611 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug. 21 (IRNA) -- Iranian Minister of Heavy Industries Behzad Nabavi, heading a delegation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) met the Korean deputy prime minister here on Friday night.

Behzad Nabavi, speaking at the meeting, stressed an expansion of bilateral economic and political relations. In another part of his speech, Nabavi referred to the characteristics of the Islamic revolution of Iran and to the decisive leadership of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution. Nabavi also referred to the determined principles of the Islamic Republic of Iran in its foreign policy and to the common positions of the two countries which would be considered for the (?expansion) of economic, political and technical ties.

Meanwhile, Behzad Nabavi met and conferred with the DPRK deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs on Friday afternoon.

The head of Iranian mission to DPRK also signed a letter of understanding on industrial, mines, agriculture, fishery, road and transportation and electricity fields.

According to this agreement, the amount of goods to be purchased from DPRK by the Islamic Republic of Iran in the late five months of 1982 [word indistinct] reach 70 million dollar and the figure will be 240 million dollar for 1983.

The Iranian mission left Pyongyang for Tehran after signing the note.

#### Farewell Banquet

SK210333Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 21 (KCNA) -- Behzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is heading the Iranian Government economic delegation, arranged a party at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of August 20 upon the conclusion of its visit to our country.

Invited there were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned. Present there were the members of the Iranian Government economic delegation and Ambassador A. Nahavandian and officials of the Iranian Embassy in Pyongyang. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### Trade Agreement Signed

SK220920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 22 (KCNA) -- An agreement on economic and technical cooperation and trade was signed in Pyongyang on August 21 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the Iranian Government economic delegation headed by Behzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industry, and A. Nahavandian, Iranian ambassador to Korea.

The agreement was signed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and head of the delegation Behzad Nabavi.

## Minister's Departure

SK220917 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 22 (KCNA) -- The government economic delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Ehzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industry, left for home on August 21 by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned, and Ambassador A. Nahavandian and officials of the Iranian Embassy in Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS REVOLUTIONIZATION OF SOCIETY

SK210148 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 20 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 21 August editorial: "Let Us Continuously and Thoroughly Implement the Policy for Revolutionization and Workingclassization of the Whole Society"]

[Text] Our working class and workers, who are endlessly loyal to the party and the revolution, are effecting a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, and an all-out march for the chuche orientation of the whole society is vigorously waged amid the flames of great revolutionary upsurges.

The important task facing us is to continuously and thoroughly implement the party's policy to revolutionize and workingclassize all the members of society.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should, above all, actively struggle to achieve the revolutionization and workingclassization of the whole society. The revolutionization and workingclassization of society is the inevitable demand of socialist and communist construction and the most important revolutionary duty which the party and the state of the working class should fulfill -- even after the socialist system is established.

The revolutionization and workingclassization of society is our party's strategic policy which we should adhere to on a sustained basis.

For the party and the nation of the working class to successfully build socialism and communism, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward at an early date the revolutionization and workingclassization of society as the most important revolutionary mission and stressed that this mission should be fulfilled.

The work of revolutionizing and workingclassizing the people has been vigorously carried out in the past under the correct guidance of our party. Proud exploits have been registered in this work. Through the struggle to revolutionize and workingclassize society, a basic turn was made in our people's ideological and spiritual outlook and great changes occurred in social relations. Disparity between the ranks of the working class and peasants has been drastically reduced and a great advance was marked in overall fields of revolution and construction. The actual experiences in our nation's socialist construction and today's realities clearly prove the justness and vitality of the policy for the revolutionization and workingclassization of society. We should vigorously expedite the final victory of the revolution by continuously and thoroughly implementing this policy based on previous achievements.

Waging the struggle continuously and vigorously for the revolutionization and workingclassization of all society is the inevitable demand of socialist and communist construction. We should build a firm material and technical foundation to construct communism. However, what is more important is to foster the people to become genuine communist revolutionaries. The process of building socialism and communism viewed from the point of class relations is the process of workingclassizing all members of society.



Whether we can advance toward communism rapidly or not depends on how we conduct the work of revolutionizing and workingclassizing the people. Thus, the further socialist and communist construction progresses, the more attention should be directed to the work of indoctrinating and reforming the people. We should thoroughly revolutionize and workingclassize all members of society. Only by so doing can we successfully carry out the tasks in the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, achieve the final victory of socialism and occupy the two fortresses of communism -- ideological and material fortresses -- at the same time.

Vigorously waging the struggle to revolutionize and workingclassize the whole society to revolutionize and working classize the whole society is emerging as a more important question as time passes and the revolution advances. Even after the socialist system is established, the remnants of outdated ideologies remain in the minds of the people and ideological and cultural infiltration by the imperialists continues. The people's living standard is being upgraded and their troubles and worries are removed as socialist construction progresses. Thus, a new generation with no experience in the trials of the revolutionary struggle will emerge as the main force of the revolution.

In this situation, if we neglect the work of revolutionizing and workingclassizing the people, the people would be unaware of revolutionary awareness and class consciousness. They may show reluctance to carry out the revolution and struggle, being intoxicated with the happy life.

In such a situation, we can neither advance the revolution nor firmly safeguard the gains of socialism which we have already obtained. In order to carry the revolution to the end and accomplish the cause of communism, we should vigorously and ceaselessly advance the work of revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society.

Thorough and continuous implementation of the policy for revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society is an urgent demand of the current situation and the revolutionary mission.

Today, our party and people are faced with the historic mission to achieve the chuche-orientation of society and the independent reunification of the fatherland, upholding the decisions of the sixth party congress. Our people have to fulfill this grave mission in a situation more strained than ever before due to new war provocation maneuvers and national splittist maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. This demands that we inspire the people's revolutionary zeal and solidify our revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically based on class-consciousness. The key to registering an unprecedented upsurge in socialist construction by creating the speed of the 80's in all fields of national economy is in thoroughly revolutionizing and workingclassizing the people by properly conducting the work with men.

Experience has shown we cannot mark miracles and innovation without inspiring the people's enthusiasm and ideas. The struggle to create the speed of the 80's can be successfully carried out only when we inspire the people's loyalty to the party and the leader and the spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle so they are capable of effecting any difficult task.

Thus, we should assume the work of revolutionizing and workingclassizing the people as the basic task in the struggle for a new revolutionary upsurge. The policy for revolutionizing and workingclassizing society is a bright beacon illuminating the future of socialist and communist construction. Only when we continuously move ahead by upholding the slogan for revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society, the justness of which is full proved by revolutionary experience, can we accomplish the cause of communism under the banner of the chuche idea.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has already extensively elucidated the principle and method for successfully carrying out the revolutionization and workingclassization of the whole society. He is constantly deepening them to cope with the demand of developing reality.

Our party demands that we thoroughly embody all these lines by consistently upholding them. To successfully achieve the revolutionization and workingclassization of society, we should organize this struggle in accord with the characteristic nature of various classes and circles. A prerequisite in revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society is to revolutionize the working class.

Only when we thoroughly revolutionize the working class -- the most advanced class in our society and the leading class of the revolution -- can we strengthen its leading role and revolutionary qualification and advance the revolutionizing and workingclassizing of all members of society. Party organizations should intensify ideological indoctrination and organizational discipline of the working class and continuously enhance its ideological, organizational and revolutionary awareness.

In particular, we should properly carry out the work of enhancing the class consciousness and revolutionary nature of the working class of the new generation to comply with the present situation in which the new generation who grew up after national liberation constitute the cadre members in the rank of the working class. The working class in all fields of the national economy, upholding the beacon fire of the new revolutionary upsurges ignited by the party, should overfulfill this year's state targets and vigorously accelerate its advance to occupy in advance the 10 prospective goals of socialist economic construction.

By doing so the working class should perform its heavy mission and responsibility, assigned before the party and the revolution, as the main force of our revolution.

The revolutionization and workingclassization of peasants is a very important task arising in the revolutionization and workingclassization of the whole society. Only by revolutionizing and workingclassizing peasants can not only the revolutionary force be further strengthened and agricultural production be rapidly increased but also the class distinctions between the working class and peasants be eliminated and a classless society be realized.

By further strengthening chuche indoctrination and communist indoctrination among peasants, party organizations should firmly arm all peasants with the revolutionary ideology and collectivist spirit of the working class so that they can fully display the attitude worthy of the masters in their practical struggle.

Along with this, by conducting broad adult education work and work in popularization of science and technology among peasants, party organizations should also rapidly enhance their technological and cultural level up to that of the working class.

The rural economic sector should bring about a decisive turning point in working-classizing peasants by pushing ahead with the work of changing cooperative ownership to popular ownership. Members of cooperative farms and all agricultural workers should vigorously struggle to make this year a bumper year and to achieve ahead of schedule the grain production goal of the 1980's by thoroughly implementing the chuche-oriented farming method with high revolutionary zeal and loyalty.

In revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society, it is still an important task to revolutionize intellectuals. Thanks to the party's correct policy on intellectuals, in our country the problem of the dual character of intellectuals has already been solved completely. Thereby, all intellectuals are serving only the working class and socialism.

However, in as much as intellectuals are apart from practical production activities and often conduct activities individually, they cannot be tempered revolutionarily and can be easily influenced by old ideologies if the struggle to revolutionize them is not steadily conducted.

We should continue to concentrate great efforts on revolutionizing all intellectuals so that they can faithfully struggle for the party and the revolution in the future, too.

The party organizations and the organs concerned should strengthen ideological education and organization life among intellectuals so that they can be educated and tempered revolutionarily. Along with this, the party organizations and the organs concerned should see to it that intellectuals learn, following the ideology, organization and discipline of the working class through their practical struggles.

Revolutionizing intellectuals is, above all, a task which they should carry out themselves. All intellectuals -- including scientists, technicians, educators, writers, artists and men of the press and publication -- should actively and constantly make every effort to revolutionize themselves. Thus, they should cherish infinite loyalty to the party and the revolution, strong revolutionary will and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. At the same time, they should brilliantly fulfil with high and abundant scientific and technological knowledge the revolutionary tasks imposed by the party.

Educating juveniles revolutionarily is a particularly important task in revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society. Juveniles are the future of our fatherland and the successors of our revolution. Therefore, the fate of the fatherland and the future of the revolution are influenced by how they are fostered.

In our country, under the correct leadership of the party, the work to revolutionize juveniles has been vigorously carried out. As a result, today the new generations fostered after the liberation of 1945 are playing the leading role in all fields of the revolution and construction with a revolutionary world outlook.

To continuously advance the revolution and construction and to complete the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation, we should vigorously continue indoctrination work for juveniles and, at the same time, should firmly prepare the new generations to be communist revolutionaries of a chuche type.

By strengthening class indoctrination and revolutionary indoctrination among juveniles, the party organizations and education organs should see to it that juveniles always remember the miserable situation our people faced in the past, forever hate the exploitation system of imperialism and resolutely struggle to smash all class enemies and to achieve the final victory of the revolution.

All juveniles should voluntarily join study activities and organizational life, actively participate in the practical struggle for socialist construction and for the defense of the fatherland and constantly temper themselves revolutionarily. Thus, they should firmly prepare themselves to become the reliable successors of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Strengthening ideological indoctrination is the most powerful means of revolutionizing and workingclassizing the entire society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The strengthening of ideological indoctrination for the revolutionization and workingclassization of the entire society is an important task in the ideological work of the party. The reformation of men's ideologies is a course for rooting out old ideologies left in their heads and for arming them with a revolutionary ideology. Only by strengthening ideological indoctrination work can we successfully achieve the revolutionization and workingclassization of all members of society.

Party organizations should constantly strengthen ideological indoctrination work, including the indoctrination in the party's unitary ideology, and revolutionary indoctrination among the party members and working people in conformity with the demands of developing realities. Thus, they should see to it that the party members and working people uphold and follow the leader of the revolution with firm faith and a revolutionary sense of obligation as the young communists did in the early period of the Korean revolution. In particular, they should not only see to it that all working people firmly arm themselves with the *chuche* idea and struggle, devoting their all for the victory of the *chuche* idea, but also prevent all forms of old ideologies, including flunkeyism, national nihilism and dogmatism, from infiltrating into us.

Revolutionary practice is a powerful means to reform people's ideology. People can be tempered ideologically only through their rewarding struggle to implement the party lines and policies. Through this rewarding struggle, their revolutionary outlook of the world can be more firmly established.

The party organizations should closely link the ideological indoctrination of functionaries and working people to their practical struggle for the revolution and construction, thereby seeing to it that functionaries and working people carry out their revolutionary tasks in a responsible manner with the attitude worthy of masters. By doing so, the course of carrying out the revolution can precisely be the course of revolutionization.

Organizational life is a blast furnace for ideological tempering and a school for revolutionary indoctrination. Only through strong organizational life can all people grow up to be revolutionaries who are infinitely loyal to the party and the revolution.

We should further strengthen revolutionary organizational life among party members and working people in conformity with the demands of the reality in which the work for revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society has entered a very high stage.

All party members and working people should voluntarily participate in organizational life with a correct view of organization and constantly temper themselves revolutionarily under the guidance of the organizations.

Revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society can be successfully achieved through the course of mass movements. The movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples set by unheralded heroes initiated by our party are mass movements of a new and lofty form. Therefore, they are powerful driving forces in accelerating the revolutionization and workingclassization of the whole society. These movements play great role in revolutionizing and workingclassizing people. This has been already proved by the practical struggle in the past.

All sectors and units should constantly follow and thoroughly implement the party policy for waging the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples set by unheralded heroes. By doing so, they should see to it that the work for the revolutionization and workingclassization of the whole society is vigorously carried out in the flames of these movements.

The party is a militant organization. The party's basic mission is to indoctrinate and reform people. The party organizations should place priority on the work to revolutionize and workingclassize the whole society and constantly deepen work conducted with men -- political work.

Only when all the party organizations carry out the work for the revolutionization and workingclassization of the whole society in a substantial manner, with a correct method, in conformity with the enhanced ideological and mental level of people, can our revolutionary ranks firmly rally around the party and the leader and greater advances be made in the revolution and construction.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has achieved immortal feats in carrying out the cause of communism by advancing the policy of revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society and by wisely leading the struggle to implement this policy.

Thoroughly implement the policy of revolutionizing and workingclassizing the whole society is honorable work for infinitely glorifying the great achievements of the leader and for completing the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end.

All party organizations and functionaries should keep in mind the party's intention of continuously upholding the slogan of revolutionization and workingclassization of the whole society and should effect a new turn in this work.

RECLAMATION SUCCESS CREDITED TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK231527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 23 (KCNA) -- Now a long peninsula is being formed on the western coast of Korea by linking far-off islands with big dykes looking like a wall. There vast land is stretching far away to the horizon. This new peninsula is being formed by the long distance belt conveyor in Ullul, South Hwanghae Province. The conveyor, starting from the crushing ground at a mine lot of the Ullul mine, is a grand monumental structure capable of transporting tens of thousands of tons of scraped earth.

The construction of this belt conveyor is associated with the great feat of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a genius of creation and construction. He boldly proposed the construction of the long distance belt conveyor there and wisely guided the project to build the grand structure. In January 1974 the dear leader put forward a plan to lay a long distance belt conveyor at the Ullul mine, carry away mucks and hew ore in a big way for sending more iron ore to the Hwanghae iron works. He ordered a functionary to go down to the mine and acquaint himself with the situation there and work out a plan for the construction of the belt conveyor. A few days later, the functionary acquainted himself with the actual conditions of the mine and worked out a plan, and reported to the dear leader. The functionary proposed to lay a belt conveyor to the seashore.

The dear leader said that the conveyor should be laid far into the sea in a bold way, not to the seashore, and initiated a grand operation to lay the belt conveyor far into the sea. He drew red lines on the map. Red lines were drawn from Kumsanpo on the shore to Nunggum Island and, further, to Kom and Chongryang Islands and to Wolsa-ri in the south and to Sohae-ri in the north. He said that the sea would thus be dammed off and a vast land be obtained.

A gigantic battle took place in Ullul according to the red lines drawn by him. He regularly received reports about the progress of the project and solved one by one all the knotty problems including the problem of the sea foundation work. It happened at a time when the project of laying the power transmission line in a 60 kilometre section to the electric motor room was going on. As the place was steep and the truck or tractor could not go up there, it was a difficult problem to erect electric poles there. Informed of this, the dear leader sent even a helicopter.

Thanks to the energetic guidance and meticulous care of the dear leader, the long distance belt conveyor was built on a grand scale in a brief period of time. This belt conveyor hourly carries far into the sea as much mucks as can be transported by hundreds of heavy-duty trucks. A new land as large as a county will make its appearance there.



UNC RETURNS NORTH KOREAN BODY AT MAC MEETING

SK240712 Seoul YONHAP in English 0659 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Panmunjom, Aug. 24 (YONHAP) -- The United Nations Command (UNC) returned the body of an unidentified North Korean to the North Korean component of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) at a MAC secretaries' meeting here Tuesday.

The North Korean, believed to be a soldier in his 30's, was found drowned in the upper reaches of the Imjin River in South Korea last Friday. It was the second time in four days that a MAC meeting was held for the transfer of the body of a drowned North Korean.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS NOT TO MEET LDP ENVOYS

SK240826 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 24 Aug 82 p 2

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] Two Japanese dietmen, Mitsuzuka -- chairman of a special panel which Japan's LDP set up on the textbook issue -- and Mori -- former chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council's Educational Affairs Division -- who came to Seoul on the evening of 22 August on the textbook issue, began contacts with leading members of the ROK-Japan Parliamentary Union from 23 August and reportedly expressed a desire for meetings with high-ranking ROK Government officials. On this, however, the government has showed a cold response.

A government diplomatic source said on the matter: "They are not conveying the Japanese Government's official views, nor are they official Japanese Government envoys, the dispatch of which was discussed through diplomatic channels. Therefore, it will look somewhat awkward if government officials meet them." Thus, he indicated that high-ranking government officials would not meet them.

Another government source, by saying that "even if their mission is to test the ROK Government's stand, the contacts with the ROK-Japan Parliamentary Union will suffice for their purpose," also limited the scope of their contacts to meetings with ROK National Assembly members.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], too, appeared indifferent on the Japanese dietmen's desire for a visit to DKP headquarters. On the Japanese delegation's desire to meet Yu Ok-u, DKP vice president, at party headquarters, those present at a meeting of the DKP Foreign Affairs Committee said that, since the purpose of their visit to Seoul is not clear and they have no concrete alternatives on the issue, there is no need for party officials to meet them. On the Japanese dietmen's desire to visit in the afternoon, Vice President Yu showed a lukewarm attitude by saying: "I have an appointment for today. So, I will meet them tomorrow, if I have business to discuss with them."

Further on Envoys' Visit

SK240238 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korean members of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union Monday demanded immediate corrections of "distorted" historical accounts in revised Japanese history textbooks and a "clear attitude" by the Japanese Government toward the textbook controversy. While meeting two Japanese lawmakers from the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the Korean national assemblymen requested specific dates and scope for the corrections in Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's Thursday news conference, and warned that Japan must take all responsibility if the books are not corrected.

Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the LDP's subcommittee on the textbook controversy, and Yoshiro Mori, former vice chairman of the party's Education Department, who arrived in Seoul Sunday for consultations concerning the controversy, said that "Japan's stand is to correct what should be corrected." Prior to the Monday meeting, Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, Seoul-side chairman of the union, met the Japanese and said "makeshift solutions will not be acceptable for the Korean people."

Meanwhile, Korea's leading opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) issued a statement Monday on remarks made by Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki on the textbook controversy in a news conference the same day. The statement said: "We do not think the Japanese Government is properly dealing with the issue," and urged the Korean Government to take a "stronger" attitude toward Japan. DKP spokesman Kim Chin-pae blamed Suzuki's failure to admit the revised historical accounts are "distorted" while pledging "every effort to reach a solution" as a result of the Japanese belief that considerable mistakes do not exist in the descriptions. In the Monday news conference, Suzuki said Japan must respond "as soon as possible" to the furor, but failed to say when.

In another move, Korea's National Assembly will convene its Foreign Affairs Committee Tuesday afternoon to hear Vice Foreign Minister No Chae-won testify on the government's negotiations with Japan for the correction of the books.

#### EXPORTS TO 'MAJOR' TRADING PARTNERS DECREASE

SK230250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, August 23 (YONHAP) -- Korea's exports to its major trading partners have markedly decreased since the turn of this year, according to a Commerce-Industry Ministry report released Monday. The report showed that as of the end of May, exports to the United States and Japan decreased by 23.6 and 5.4 percent, respectively, compared with the same period of 1981. The figures also showed that exports to France, West Germany, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore fell by 23.7, 18.5, 13.9, 20.6 and 10.4 percent, respectively. Last year, Korea's exports to those countries registered increases ranging from 1.9 percent (Japan) to 14.8 percent (Singapore).

Korea's imports from those countries also dwindled during the period to register an overall 7.3 percent decrease, compared with a 17.2 percent increase last year. Korea's imports from France, the United States, West Germany and Japan decreased by 23.4, 22.2, 11.5 and 3.8 percent, respectively, while Taiwan registered a slight 0.3 percent increase in exports to Korea during the period.

#### OFFICIAL SAYS GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE USE OF COAL

SK240230 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug 24 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will increase coal's share of the country's total energy consumption from last year's 10.3 percent to 13.6 percent by 1986, an Energy-Resources Ministry official said Tuesday. The official said the move is necessary to reduce the country's heavy dependence on oil which currently accounts for 58 percent of total energy consumption. In addition, the amount of coal that can be supplied worldwide is seven times larger than that of oil, and coal prices are lower than oil prices, according to the official.

He estimated that coal consumption in the industrial sector would exceed 18.7 million tons by 1986, the final year of the current 1982-86 fifth-year economic and social development plan. The amount will include 4.6 million tons for use by general industrial firms, 6.8 million tons for power generation and seven million tons for steel-making. The expanded coal consumption will save the nation 384 million U.S. dollars a year, which would otherwise be spent to import more than 20 million barrels of Bunker C oil, the official said.

LAW ON COMPLAINTS, DENUNCIATIONS ANNOUNCED

BK231523 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Aug 82

["Text" of law on investigation and settlement of complaints and denunciations filed by citizens, read by Chem Snguon, vice chairman of the National Assembly Legislative Commission, during the third session of the First National Assembly -- recorded]

[Text] Law on the investigation and settlement of complaints and denunciations filed by citizens:

Chapter I -- General Regulations

Article 1

People's control should be established over state institutions, social organizations, people's armed forces units and the individuals concerned in these organs with the intention of creating a correct relationship among the party, state power and citizens, strengthening the force of socialism, safeguarding the state and collective interests and the legitimate interests of the citizens, ensuring the right of the citizens to lodge complaints and file denunciations, and defining duty and heightening responsibility of the heads of state institutions, social organizations and people's armed forces units and the personnel of these organs in investigating and settling complaints and denunciations filed by the citizens.

Article 2

The citizens of the PRK have the right to lodge complaints, file denunciations and submit suggestions to any state institution regarding offenses which are harmful to the state and collective interests or to the legitimate interests of the citizens and opposed to policies or laws perpetrated by state institutions, social organizations and people's armed forces units or any individual of these organs.

Article 3

State institutions, social organizations and people's armed forces units have the obligation to investigate and settle complaints, denunciations and suggestions of the citizens correctly in compliance with the state policies and laws, and must diligently seek the basis for the complaints or denunciations in order to help the offending state institutions, social organizations or any member of these organs amend them.

The state institutions, social organizations, people's armed forces units or individuals who are the object of the complaints or denunciations are required to take every measure to right the wrong in time, in accordance with the decision of the competent state organs.

Any activities which may obstruct the complaints or denunciations of the citizens or are intended as retaliation against those who have filed complaints or denunciations are forbidden. It is absolutely forbidden to help cover up actions of the state institutions, social organizations, people's armed forces units or the personnel of these organs who are the object of complaints or denunciations.

Article 4

The victims of misfeasance should be given moral compensation or material compensation for any damage they have incurred. According to existing law, the state institutions, social organizations, people's armed forces units or the personnel of these organs who have harmed other people must make compensation for whatever damages they have committed.



## Article 5

The competent organs must cooperate with organizations concerned in making investigation and settlement of complaints or denunciations.

## Chapter II -- The Acceptance of Complaints and Denunciations

## Article 6

The citizens of the PRK may send their complaints or denunciations to or make them personally to state organs. All state organs are required to accept complaints or denunciations. State and social organs from the central to the district and city ward levels must establish a system for accepting the charges from the citizens. The location and date of the interview with the citizens must be made public. The organ receiving complaints or denunciations must record the content of the complaints or denunciations in a record book of changes. If the plaintiffs lodge a verbal charge, the nature of the charge should be recorded carefully, correctly and thoroughly and the plaintiffs should be asked to sign their complaints or denunciations contained in the record.

If the organ receiving the charges deems that the settlement of the complaints or denunciations is not within its jurisdiction, the charge document should then be forwarded to the organ concerned for investigation and settlement and the plaintiff should be informed of this action. However, if the plaintiffs make complaints or denunciations verbally, they should be advised to lodge complaints with the organ concerned.

## Article 7

Any act which may expose a secret, alter the denunciations or provide a copy of the charges in writing or on tape to the accused organ or individual is absolutely forbidden.

Complaints must not be forwarded to the organ or individual under accusation if it is deemed that such an action may be harmful to the plaintiff.

## Chapter III -- The Competence and Duration of the Investigation and Settlement of Complaints and Denunciations

## Article 8

Complaints against the personnel within any organ must, by duty, be investigated and settled by the head or the leading committee of that organ. Complaints against the head or leading committee of any organ must, by duty, be investigated and settled by the head or leading committee of a higher authority directly supervising that organ.

## Article 9

Denunciations against the personnel within any organ must, by duty, be investigated and settled by the head or leading committee of a higher authority of that organ. Denunciations against the head or leading committee of any organ considering the situation of the denunciations must be investigated and settled by the head or leading committee of higher authority directly supervising that organ or by the head or leading committee of any authority one level higher than the organ concerned.

## Article 10

After the competent organ has investigated and settled the charges, if the plaintiffs do not agree with the finding they may bring the complaints or denunciations to a higher authority directly supervising that organ.

## Article 11

Organs having the duty of investigating and settling complaints or denunciations have the right to request the organs concerned to supply them with necessary documents. The organs to which the requests are made must answer these requests.



## Article 12

The chairman of the provincial or municipal people's revolutionary committees have the duty of investigating and settling complaints or denunciations already investigated and settled by the heads of subordinate organizations or the heads of lower-level people's revolutionary committees but which the plaintiffs are dissatisfied with. The ministers and heads of organs under the direct supervision of the Council of Ministers are dutybound to investigate and settle complaints or denunciations already investigated and settled by the heads of subordinate organs but to the dissatisfaction of the plaintiffs.

## Article 13

The chairman of the Council of Ministers is required to investigate and settle the following complaints and denunciations:

A-- Complaints or denunciations lodged against ministers, heads of institutions directly under the supervision of the Council of Ministers and chairmen of the provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees.

B-- Complaints or denunciations erroneously investigated and settled by the ministers, heads of institutions directly under the supervision of the Council of Ministers and chairmen of the provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees.

## Article 14

The minister in charge of the control of state affairs is required to examine and submit to the Council of Ministers for investigation and settlement complaints or denunciations described in Article 13 of this law. Investigative organs in the localities, ministries and institutions under the direct supervision of the Council of Ministers are required to assist the chairmen of the people's revolutionary committees, ministers or heads of their own institutions in investigating and settling complaints and denunciations described in Article 12 of this law.

## Article 15

Complaints and denunciations which, after investigation, do not concern administrative affairs should be forwarded by the state and social organs to the courts and jurisdictions for investigation and judgment according to existing law.

## Article 16

Mass organizations and associations are required to investigate and settle complaints and denunciations lodged against their members as stipulated by their statutes. Complaints and denunciations which do not concern the infringement of any regulation of the statutes should be forwarded to competent organs for investigation and settlement.

## Article 17

Complaints within the competence of the district and ward levels must be investigated and settled within 1 month at the latest as of the day the complaints are received. It should not take more than 3 months for the provincial, municipal and central levels.

Denunciations which fall under the jurisdiction of the district and ward levels must be investigated and settled within 2 months at the latest, as of the day the denunciations are received. It should not take more than 6 months for provincial, municipal and central levels. For complex cases necessitating a lengthy investigation, the competent organs must present a report to the higher authorities which directly supervise them and ask for an extension, but this extension should not be more than double the periods fixed above.

#### Chapter IV -- The Control and Supervision of the Investigation and Settlement of Complaints and Denunciations

##### Article 18

The Council of Ministers must have nationwide control of the investigation and settlement of complaints and denunciations filed by the citizens and counsel, advise and supervise the ministries and institutions under the direct supervision of the Council of Ministers as well as the provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees in investigating and settling complaints and denunciations.

The ministers and heads of institutions under the direct supervision of the Council of Ministers have the duty to control, counsel, advise and help organs under their supervision to investigate and settle complaints and denunciations filed by the citizens.

The people's revolutionary committees must control within their local jurisdiction the work of investigating and settling complaints and denunciations filed by the citizens, and counsel, advise and check the organs under their direct supervision in investigating and settling complaints and denunciations.

##### Article 19

After receiving complaints and denunciations filed by the citizens, the members of the National Assembly must investigate and forward these charges to the competent organs for settlement. The competent organs, in turn, must report to the members of the National Assembly on the outcome of the settlement of these complaints or denunciations.

##### Article 20

The Council of Ministers must regularly report to the Council of State on the work of investigating and settling complaints and denunciations filed by the citizens.

##### Article 21

The minister in charge of the control of state affairs, the control organs at all ministries, institutions under the direct supervision of the Council of Ministers and the local control organs are required to advise and review the acceptance of complaints and denunciations and the interview with the plaintiffs and examine the settlement of complaints and denunciations of the citizens, and they have the right to request all organs concerned with the charges to take all necessary measures to prevent offenses which lead to the complaints.

#### Chapter V -- Penalties and Regulations for Implementation

##### Article 22

Whoever accepts, investigates, settles and forwards complaints and denunciations filed by the citizens but fails to fulfill his duty, and whoever uses his position and rank to obstruct complaints, denunciations, investigation and settlement or intentionally refuses to implement the decision of the competent organs and harms the interests of the plaintiffs shall be punished by administrative law; that is, he will be warned, reprimanded, demoted in rank, demoted in position, forced to resign or dismissed.

##### Article 23

Whoever commits reprisals against the plaintiffs or the denunciators shall be punished with imprisonment from 3 months to 3 years. If the reprisals infringe upon any penal code provided for by existing law, the offender shall be punished according to this existing law.

## Article 24

Whoever abuses his right to make denunciations by intentionally slandering other persons, state organs or any other organizations shall be punished by law.

## Article 25

The Council of Ministers is in charge of the implementation of this law.

SAY PHUTHANG-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV

BK200751 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] A delegation of the KPRP Central Committee Organization Commission led by Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the commission, returned to the fatherland recently after visiting Vietnam. Among those seeing the Kampuchean delegation off at the airport were Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau and head of the VCP Central Committee Organization Commission; and other high-ranking cadres of the VCP; as well as Comrade Sieng Saran, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam.

During its stay in Vietnam, the Kampuchean delegation paid respect to President Ho Chi Minh's remains and visited his house and office. The Kampuchean delegation also held a work session with the VCP Central Committee Organization Commission, visited various areas and exchanged views with officials of various ministries in Hanoi and Hoang Lien Son Province.

HONG HA-LED NHAN DAN DELEGATION ARRIVES 19 AUG

BK200725 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1428 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Aug (SPK) — At the invitation of the general directorate of the journal KAMPUCHEA, a delegation of the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN, led by its chief editor Hong Ha, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee, arrived in Phnom Penh this morning for a friendly visit to Kampuchea.

It was welcomed upon its arrival by Khieu Kanharith, chief editor of KAMPUCHEA; I Lon, deputy director general of the Kampuchean News Agency SPK; and other personalities. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese Ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present at the arrival of the delegation.

Received by Men Saman

BK210940 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1443 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Aug (SPK) — Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, received the VCP NHAN DAN delegation led by its editor, Hong Ha, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee, in Phnom Penh on Friday 20 August.

Men Saman stressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese Propaganda and Education Commissions have deepened, particularly between the papers KAMPUCHEA and NHAN DAN. She declared she is convinced that with the devoted assistance of NHAN DAN, the paper KAMPUCHEA will become a propaganda organ serving the people. Hong Ha said he will do his best to consolidate and further expand the relations between the two papers.

A solemn meeting was held in Phnom Penh on 19 August by the personnel of KAMPUCHEA in honor of the Vietnamese delegation.



Pen Pannya, deputy editor of KAMPUCHEA, said that the success achieved by the staff of KAMPUCHEA cannot be separated from the assistance and cooperation of the fraternal Vietnamese people who greatly contributed to the just struggle of the two peoples against the common enemy for independence, peace and socialism.

For his part, Hong Ha said he is convinced that the cooperation between the two papers will be crowned with further great success contributing to the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples.

#### Cooperation Agreement Signed

BK220306 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Aug (SPK) -- Khieu Kanharith, editor of KAMPUCHEA, and Hong Ha, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and editor of NHAN DAN, signed an agreement in Phnom Penh on Friday, 20 August, on cooperation between the two newspapers.

Attending the signing ceremony were, among others, Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Un Dara, director general of the Voice of the Kampuchean People and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Journalists Association; and Men Saman, director general of the Kampuchean press agency, SPK. Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present.

Pen Pannya, deputy editor of KAMPUCHEA, had talks on the same day with Hong Ha. They briefed each other on the current situation and the future objectiveness of the two newspapers and discussed the draft cooperation for the 1982-83 period. They concurred with the appraisal for the expansion of cooperation between KAMPUCHEA and NHAN DAN.

#### Departs 21 Aug

BK220958 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Aug (SPK) -- At the end of a 3-day visit to Kampuchea, the delegation representing the VCP newspaper NHAN DAN, which was led by Chief Editor Hong Ha, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee, left Phnom Penh on Saturday, 21 August. The delegation was seen off at its departure by Khieu Kanharith, chief editor of KAMPUCHEA.

A cooperation agreement between KAMPUCHEA and NHAN DAN was signed at the end of the visit. During its sojourn, the delegation was received by Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Education and Propaganda Commission. It visited the former Royal Palace, the National Museum and an exhibition on the friendship and cooperation between KAMPUCHEA and NHAN DAN. It also attended a meeting organized in its honor by the employees of the newspaper KAMPUCHEA.

#### VODK: SRV SENDS REINFORCEMENTS TO KAMPOT POSITION

BK220748 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] On 25 July the Vietnamese enemies sent 200 new soldiers from Vietnam to reinforce their position in Chakrei Ting monastery, Chakrei Ting commune, Kampot District, Kampot Province.

This news exposed the Vietnamese aggressors' trick of their so-called troop withdrawal. Since the time they declared their partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors have sent in fresh troops, weapons and materiel from Vietnam to Kampuchea daily. This clearly shows the Kampuchean people and the world that the Hanoi declaration of a partial troop withdrawal was merely a cowardly and cheap trick.

The Kampucheans have had real experience with the Hanoi Vietnamese and are well aware of their tricky maneuvers. They know that the Vietnamese are not going to withdraw easily from Kampuchea unless they unite and persist in their struggle to force the Vietnamese to do so.

LEADERS' MESSAGE GREETS ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK231029 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 23 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihane and Souphanouvong, respectively general secretary of the LPRP CC and premier, and president of the republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, yesterday sent a joint telegram greeting the Romanian leaders on the occasion of the 38th national day of Romanian Socialist Republic. The telegram was addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu, Nicolae Giosan and Constantin Dascalescu, respectively general secretary of RCP CC and president of the RSR, president of the Grand National Assembly and premier of RSR Government.

During the past 38 years, under the leadership of the RCP, says the message, the Romanian people have step by step scored success in national safeguarding and development which in turn has continually improved the population's standard of living. The telegram further expressed conviction that the existing relation between Laos and Romania will further be developed for the interests of the two peoples, peace and socialism.

On the same occasion, Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs, sent a telegram to his counterpart Stefan Andrei.

SRV JUSTICE MINISTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS 19 AUG

BK200937 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] A delegation of the SRV Justice Ministry led by Justice Minister Phan Hien, which has visited Laos since 12 August, left Vientiane for home on the afternoon of 19 August. The delegation was seen off at Wattai airport by Kou Souvannamethi and Ounneua Phimmason, respectively minister and vice minister of justice, together with Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos, chiefs of various offices and departments and cadres attached to the Justice Ministry.

During its stay in Laos, in addition to exchanging experiences and signing with the Lao side an agreement on cooperation in the field of law and the judiciary for 1982-86, the delegation paid a courtesy call on Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first deputy prime minister acting on behalf of the prime minister. It also visited some historic places and economic establishments in Vientiane.

PUBLIC WARNED ABOUT POSSIBILITY OF FLOODS

BK240534 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Listeners, please be informed that according to predictions by the meteorological service, it may continue to rain over the next few days and the water in the Mekong River may rise. The officers, organizations and people along the riverbank, particularly those in Vientiane, are therefore warned to be vigilant and prepared to combat floods.

ATHIT SAYS FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA 'ESCALATES'

BK230819 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese troops have renewed military offensives against Khmer resistance forces opposite the Thai border province of Prachin Buri, senior army officials said yesterday.

Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek said the fighting between the rival forces in western Kampuchea had escalated and resulted in spill-overs across the border into Thailand. Artillery and mortar shells fired from the Vietnamese troops landed on Thai soil and caused damage to the property of Thai villagers along the border but not one was injured, he said. He said the Vietnamese were laying siege to Khmer resistance groups' strongholds and bombarded them with artillery in the renewed offensive. But the Vietnamese attackers were also met with strong resistance from guerrillas of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, he said.

Spokesman of the Supreme Command Lt Gen Som Khattaphan told the NATION that the Vietnamese recently sent 17 new tanks to reinforce its troops surrounding the Khmer Rouge stronghold on Phnum Malai mountain range. The number of the old Vietnamese tanks there was not known. He refused to assess the fighting situation at the major Khmer Rouge stronghold, but said the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin forces have tried in vain for three years to liquidate the resistance base.

Gen Athit said that the Vietnamese recently fortified their bases near the Thai-Kampuchean border to facilitate the use of military hardware in their campaigns against the Khmer resistance forces. However, he said the Vietnamese would be incapable of using their tanks on the border area as the soil was soft enough to get the tanks bogged down.

Villagers Evacuated From Border

BK220653 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Ta Phraya, Prachin Buri -- More than 70 families of Thai villagers have been evacuated from a border village here following sporadic shelling by the Vietnamese-backed forces against a stronghold for Khmer resistance forces near the border. The villagers were moved from Ban Sa-Ngae, about 12 kms north of here, to Ban Khok Phrik in Tambon Thap Sadet.

Local authorities decided to evacuate the villagers after the Vietnamese-backed forces intensified their daily shelling against the soldiers of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) opposite Ban Sanlo Cha-Ngan here. The bombardment of the KPNLF's stronghold close to the Thai border began on August 18 and continued sporadically. Military sources said that at least five KPNLF soldiers were wounded almost every day and rushed to an Italian-run hospital in the district. The sources also said that two Vietnamese soldiers were arrested by a group of Thai defence volunteers near Ban Sa-Ngae on Friday.

KHMER ROUGE DESERTERS JOIN SIHANOUK FORCES

BK240205 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Most of the Khmer Rouge deserters who fled into Thailand from Phnum Malai last week have returned to Kampuchea to join the forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, according to a Moulinaka source yesterday.

Meanwhile more than 100 Khmer Rouge troops who tried to cross into Thai territory at Ban Sarongkong, about 20 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet, were forced to turn back by Thai troops on Sunday night, military sources said.



About 100 of the 227 heavily-armed Khmer Rouge guerrillas, Mit Nari female militia and dependents who crossed into Thailand last Tuesday night were pushed back into Kampuchea, but the rest refused to return immediately and asked to be allowed to join the Moulinaka. A Thai military official said some were disarmed and sent to the Khao-I-Dang refugee holding centre. According to the Moulinaka source, the rest crossed back into Kampuchea from Surin last Friday to join the Sihanouk forces. The source went on to say that the prince has appealed for emergency food and medical aid from the World Food Programme.

Sunday's border incident could have been caused by a shortage of food, according to a senior Khmer Rouge officer. Mit Sok Phheap, deputy commander of the Khmer Rouge 474 Division, told reporters in an interview UNICEF has cut down its food distribution programme at the border from three times a month to twice. As a result, some guerrillas were trying to cross into Thailand to try to find food, he said. As the guerrillas crossed on Sunday, Thai troops of the Second Battalion, Second Infantry Regiment fired warning shots and flares, causing the approaching Khmer Rouge unit, estimated to be about 120-strong, to retreat into Kampuchea, sources said. Sources said fighting inside Kampuchea was reported as "slight" due to continuous rain. But military sources said the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin regime has reinforced its border force with light tanks and two new battalions of troops.

#### USSR SAID CONSIDERING CUTBACK IN AID TO SRV

BK221133 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] An expert on Southeast Asia at one of the universities in Thailand disclosed that the Soviet Union is reviewing a cutback in aid to Vietnam next year. The expert, who spent 2 weeks in the Soviet Union and Vietnam, interviewed senior officials in the Vietnamese Government, including Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. He said a longstanding disagreement between the Soviet Union and Vietnam has been the question of how much aid the Soviet Union should give to Vietnam and a revision of Soviet aid will be made within the next year.

This revision stems from two factors: The Vietnamese desire to be less dependent on the Soviets and the Soviet desire for continued reducing aid to Vietnam. He said Vietnam used to depend heavily on the Soviet Union for basic consumer goods since the Vietnam war. But now that the situation is different, the dependence has lessened. Vietnam hopes that by 1985 it would not have to rely on the Soviet Union for food. He further elaborated that Vietnam views its present internal situation as rising economic recovery and rising expectation of increasing more agricultural produce step by step over the years.

Meanwhile, a recent official report said that Hanoi's debts with capitalist countries and foreign banks have increased to \$1.7 billion along with its \$80 million loan with the International Monetary Fund. The expert disclosed that Vietnam's problem with its southern half is becoming evident. Southern Vietnam has independent authority to conduct its own policy on a broad scale regarding economic, agricultural and trade with foreign countries, while its society is becoming isolated from the north. The problem of disintegration thus has become a major concern for Hanoi about how the present status could be maintained within the country. And this, he said, had delayed a possibility for Vietnam to create greater disturbances to its neighboring states.

#### BANGKOK POST SCORES VNA REBUTTAL OF THAI PROTEST

BK240217 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Poisoning the Dialogue Spirit"]

[Text] Vietnam is upset that our government has complained to the United Nations about Hanoi's violations of Thai airspace and territorial waters.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY said it was "authorised to declare that (the Thai protest) is sheer fabrication and that Vietnam always respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand." There is more than a slight amount of debate possible over the last part of that statement, but of course Vietnam is entitled to its opinion.

What bothers us more than the VNA version of the facts of the case is the conclusion it draws. The news agency said that because Thailand made public the facts of the cases involving Vietnamese violations of law, we are endangering "the atmosphere of dialogue between Vietnam and Thailand reached through the meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries last month." Thailand is doing no such thing.

The "danger" and tension between our country and Vietnam comes from the east of us, from Kampuchea and Vietnam. It comes from a rock-hard position from Vietnamese authorities who insist that their "irreversible" position on a number of issues is the only right one. While Hanoi establishes a "Vietnamese-Thai" border, we are supposed to accept this. When Hanoi produces a supposed "confession" of a man claiming that high Thai authorities are trying to overthrow the Vietnamese Government, we are supposed to grin and bear it. When our own prime minister is named as a man dedicated to warfare over peace, we are not to take the right of reply.

Then, when Thailand presents its case at the United Nations, Hanoi has the gall to claim that it is Thailand which is harming relations between the two countries. Communist jargon as used in Hanoi calls this "the trick of the thief calling 'stop, thief,'" to sow confusion among bystanders. We would call it arrogance. If there is going to be any "atmosphere of dialogue" between Thailand and Vietnam, let Vietnam begin seriously discussing issues, and violations of Thai territory is as good a place to begin as any. Holier-than-thou denials poison the atmosphere of dialogue.

#### POLICE ARREST 'INSURGENT LEADER' 22 AUGUST

BK231508 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Phetchabun -- A suspected communist insurgent leader who is on the most wanted list has been captured together with three other communist suspects yesterday, police reported.

Chot Sae Li, 32, and the three communist suspects were arrested in Tambon Wang Chompu in Muang District while on a mission to buy food for their "starving" comrades in Hin Rong Ka area, police said.

Police at first pounced on Chi Sae Chi, 27, after villagers noticed his suspicious behaviour while sitting at a bus terminal with several shopping bags. Chi reportedly confessed to police that he was a Hmong tribesman and a communist insurgent attached to the Tenth Unit in Hin Rong Ka. He said he came to town with two friends to buy food and medical supplies for those back in the jungle.

Later a police unit went to the village market and apprehended Charun Sae Tang, 42, and Sa-Ngeum Huatphrom or Comrade "Kamlai", 32. Both reportedly carried about 3,000 baht cash and a list of food and medical supplies to be purchased. Sa-Ngeum reportedly told police that about 100 insurgents waiting for him at the Tenth Unit in Hin Rong Ka were now starving and were frequently being attacked by government forces.

Police later arrested alleged insurgent leader Chot at a shop.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS FORMER SOUTH REVOLUTIONARIES

OW210025 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August revolution and National Day, 2 September, at Ho Chi Minh City's Thong Nhat conference hall Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently cordially met and talked with officials who previously took part in the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the Advisory Council, the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam and the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces. Also present at the cordial meeting was Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee.

Chairman Pham Van Dong solicitously inquired about the health conditions of the officials. He noted with great joy that nearly all the officials, despite their advanced age, their poor health and their being in retirement, have continued to make contributions, along with the city's people, by motivating their children and grandchildren in building and defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

Chairman Pham Van Dong stressed: In the great revolutionary undertaking of our party and people, older revolutionary generations have made noble sacrifices and worthy contributions. Our people will never forget the children of nation and class who have made valuable contributions. During the intimate encounter, the officials were very moved to see Chairman Pham Van Dong again. Many of them expressed constructive views to help the party and state develop its fine achievements and repel and check negativism in production and social life. All those present were of the view that, in order to uphold the glorious traditions of the August revolution and National Day, 2 September, now more than ever everyone must make contributions, strive to overcome all difficulties, promote overall production, gradually enhance all social aspects, and wholeheartedly care for the spiritual and material life of the worker to make our people wealthy and our nation strong and to fulfill venerated and beloved Uncle Ho's ardent aspirations and earnest recommendation in his sacred testament.

Meets HCM City Intelligentsia

BK220733 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Amidst the enthusiasm and pride brought about by the historic days of August, more than 100 intellectuals of both sexes from different sectors and disciplines representing the Ho Chi Minh City intelligentsia happily met at the Thong Nhat conference hall to greet Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and to report to him about their work, feelings and aspirations. Many overseas Vietnamese intellectuals from France, Italy, the FRG, Belgium and Japan who are visiting the homeland also attended the meeting. Present were Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the city party committee, and several members of the standing bodies of the city party committee and the city people's committee.

Chairman Pham Van Dong conveyed his cordial greetings to the socialist intelligentsia of the city and said: Today is a good opportunity to cordially meet together, talk to one another and jointly resolve practical problems to further increase our contributions to the cause of socialist construction in the city as well as throughout the country as a whole.



In the sincere and openminded atmosphere, many intellectuals took turns reporting to Chairman Pham Van Dong about their efforts to overcome the immediate difficulties while carrying out scientific-technological activities in support of national construction and defense. Some of them informed the comrade chairman of their living conditions and the quality of their scientific training and research activities at present; and at the same time, they suggested a number of measures for employing scientific-technological workers and organizing their activities in accordance with the specific conditions of the country.

Doctor of Oceanography (Bui Thi Can), Doctor of Economics Nguyen Xuan Oanh, Engineer (Huynh Thien Tong), Prof Doctor of Chemistry (Chu Pham Ngoc Son) and Prof Ly Chanh Trung -- who had met Chairman Pham Van Dong when he visited the city early in 1981 -- reported the results of the work they had promised to perform for the chairman at the previous meeting.

On behalf of the city party and people's committees, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh welcomed the diverse and constructive views presented by the intellectuals and stressed: The city party and people's committees will continue to create favorable conditions for the city's intellectuals -- socialist intellectuals as Chairman Pham Van Dong puts it -- to make ever bigger contributions to the nation's great revolutionary cause.

Chairman Pham Van Dong heartily praised the intellectuals for their valuable contributions in the past. He expressed concern over the difficulties facing their activities and urged them to strive to surge forward constantly to fulfill their missions as socialist intellectuals trusted by the party and the people. The chairman pointed out: Socialist construction is a great undertaking and a totally new and very difficult, complex task, especially in the case of our country -- a country with a poor and backward economy that went through decades of devastation by war. Therefore, to achieve success everyone must develop for himself great confidence, firm determination and a highly creative spirit.

He continued: Formerly we, with bare hands, fought with confidence in the final triumph of the revolutionary cause and achieved glorious victory. It must also be said that, along with fighting and winning victory, we also succeeded in building a powerful People's Armed Forces and developing the Vietnamese military science and art. I think that since we already succeeded in the military and national defense field, there is no reason for us not to succeed in other fields. Therefore, it is necessary to stress that today, in this glorious socialist revolution, we will certainly overcome all difficulties, build socialism successfully, defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly and lead our people to a plentiful, civilized and happy life. This conviction is based on history and science.

Chairman Pham Van Dong instructed the Ho Chi Minh City party and people's committees to study the diverse views presented by the intellectuals and gradually overcome the difficulties and obstacles to their efforts in scientific-technological research and application as well as their livelihood. He expressed the hope that each intellectual will work according to his conscience and make concrete contributions to the great undertaking now being vigorously carried out by our entire party and people.

With resounding and prolonged bursts of applause, the intellectuals at the meeting expressed their deep feelings and determination to carry out the instructions cordially given by respected and beloved Chairman Pham Van Dong.

FRIENDSHIP GROUP WITH AFGHANISTAN ESTABLISHED

OW201057 Hanoi VNA in English 0817 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 19 -- A meeting was held here today to present a new friendship organization -- the Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association (V.A.F.A.) under President Nguyen Canh Dinh, alternate member of the Communist Party and minister of water conservancy. Present were Prof. Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples which sponsored the meeting; Do Xuan Oanh, Presidium member of the Peace Committee; Doan Tran Canh, Presidium member of the Committee for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity; and others.

Addressing the meeting, Tran Hoai Nam, general secretary of the sponsoring committee, said that V.A.F.A. would actively contribute to consolidating and developing the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples. He spoke highly of the Afghan people's great achievements in national construction and defence under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party led by General Secretary Babrak Karmal.

Nguyen Canh Dinh has sent greetings to his Afghan counterpart on Afghanistan's independence day.

YOUTH UNION GATHERING MARKS AUGUST REVOLUTION

SK200805 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] To commemorate the August revolution and the National Day -- 2 September -- on 18 August the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee held a cordial function to gather various veteran core cadres who used to work as leading officials responsible for youth motivation tasks.

Attending the function were Le Quang Dao, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the VCP Central Committee and director of the VCP Central Committee Proselytizing and Front Department.

Vu Mao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, on behalf of the union Central Committee, spoke on basic contents of the union's organization and educational task, on youth movement and revolutionary action programs designed to accelerate tasks concerning grain production, the practice of thrift, national security maintenance and socialist lifestyle building. He also reported on the drafting of the history of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Vu Mao expressed the profound gratitude of the union and the younger generations toward the party and state's leaders for their consistent attention to educate the younger generations and their assistance to help the union fulfill its tasks.

Those attending the function contributed many valuable ideas to tasks concerning educating and building the union, especially its grassroots organizations. They also pledged that they would regularly contact and assist the union to fulfill its tasks in the new revolutionary stage.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES FILE CHARGES AGAINST OLALIA

HK240111 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Military authorities yesterday filed charges against detained labor leader Felixberto Olalia Sr. The charges were for inciting to sedition and inciting to rebellion. Military prosecutors said they had sufficient evidence to convict Olalia. Quezon City Fiscal Seri Apostol recommended no bail for his provisional release.

LIBYA'S AT-TALHI ARRIVES FOR GOOD-WILL VISIT

OW221343 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Manila, Aug. 21 (AFP) -- Libyan Secretary-General Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi arrived here today for a two-day goodwill visit, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported.

Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata met his Libyan counterpart whose 3-man party includes the secretaries for transportation and for economic and light industries. Full military honors were accorded the Libyan visitors, who had just come from Beijing and were on their way back to Libya, the agency said.

Honored at Luncheon

HK240115 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The first lady and human settlements minister, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, attended a luncheon yesterday in honor of Jadallah 'Aziz at-Thali, secretary general of the Libyan People's Committee. Mrs Marcos, in brief remarks, expressed hope that the remaining obstacles to the implementation of the 1976 Tripoli agreement would soon be overcome. She recalled that it was Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi who was instrumental in forging the agreement during her visit to Libya. This agreement confirmed Philippine territorial integrity and sovereignty over Mindanao and Sulu.

LIBYAN AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON MINDANAO PROBLEM

HK180054 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] On the Mindanao problem, Libyan Ambassador Mustafa Dreiza said the conflict there is an internal problem of the Philippines, and foreigners should not meddle in it. He also called for renewed negotiations between the Philippine Government and the Moro National Liberation Front, stressing that dialogue could solve the conflict. Ambassador Dreiza discussed the Mindanao problem in a meeting with newsmen yesterday in Zamboanga city. He also said Libya and the Islamic Conference would be able to help solve the problem in the south. He also expressed his country's readiness to help support Muslim Filipinos in their economic and social improvement.



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